

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 11. Vol. IV.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1813.

[Vol. 27.]

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

BY THOMAS SMITH.

PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or Two DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuance.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at Bradford's old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

PRINTING of every description will be executed in a very handsome style on the usual terms,—the whole apparatus used in the office being entirely new.

Copper for Stills.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are expecting in a few days, a quantity of Copper in Patterns for Stills—which they will sell on reasonable terms.

TILFORD, SCOTT & TROTTER.

Nov. 3, 1812.

MASON'S INN.

MOUNTSTEELE KENTUCKY. The subscriber has removed from Georgetown to Mountsteele, and has opened

House of Entertainment.

He returns thanks to his friends and a generous public, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

PETER MASON.

12-1f

January 14, 1812.

Cincinnati Beer.

Just received and for sale twenty-four barrels Cincinnati beer, of the first quality.

THOS. NEKERVIS

Wanted.

THREE or four Turners or Filers, who have been accustomed to work in machinery to whom I will give liberal wages. Also two smart boys of sixteen or seventeen years of age, will be taken as Apprentices to learn the machine making business by the subscriber, living on Water street, adjoining the theatre, Lexington.

JOHN MARSH.

4-1f

January 25, 1812.

Ellis & Trotter,

Have just opened in their store on Main street formerly occupied by David Williamson, a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash.

31-1f Lexington, July 21, 1812

CASH WILL BE GIVEN FOR

HEMP,

By SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER.

January 22, 1813.

State of Kentucky.

Fayette Circuit Court, January Term, 1813.

THOMAS & ROBERT BAER, complainants against

FRANCIS WEST, &c. defendants. } In Chancery.

THIS day came the complainants, by their counsel, and the defendants John Lapsley, Henry Nixon and Samuel Griffin, having failed to enter their appearance herein according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this commonwealth; It is ordered that unless they appear here on or before the first day of the next June term of this court, and answer the said complainants' bill, the same will be taken for confessed against them. It is further ordered that a copy of this order, be inserted in some authorized paper for eight weeks successively, according to law. And this cause is continued until the next term.

(A Copy.) Attest,

HUBBARD B. SMITH, D. C. F. C. C.

-8f.

I WISH to hire a negro woman without a lumberance, who is a good cook and washer.

J. B. WEST.

February 13, 1813.

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton

HAVE lately received from Philadelphia, a splendid assortment of MERCHANDISE, of the most fashionable kind, which will be sold cheap for cash only.

17-1f Lexington, April 17, 1812.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living in Madison county, Ky. on the night of the fourteenth inst. a strawberry

ROLY HORSE.

five or six years old, about fifteen hands high, well made, trots and canters well and will rack a little if pushed to it—both hind feet white, (I believe) and a black spot in the white of one or both of said feet. Branded on the ribs on the near side, 76; who ever delivers me the horse and detects the thief, or delivers the horse alone, or gives me information so that I get him again, shall be liberally rewarded.

JOSEPH BARNETT.

June 26, 1812.

STRAYED from me last fall, eight SHEEP, their mark is both ears cropped, and the left is split; they had on when they left me, a dull knocking bell; if any person knows of the above sheep and will take a few lines at the printing office, I will take it as a favor.

LEWIS HAWKS.

Living 13 miles from Lexington, on the Shawnee run road. Feb. 13, 1813.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs the public that he has removed his

COMMISSION STORE.

To the house lately occupied by Mr. Gatewood, adjoining Mr. W. Leavy's store, where he continues to sell, make and repair Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, gilt and plain; he has lately received an assortment of the most fashionable Looking Glasses, and a most complete assortment of toys for children, more extensive than any before imported, and very cheap.

Likewise—Large Glasses for picture frames Clock do. Cotton by the Bale White Lead of the first quality Box Raisins Prunes Mackarels Herrings

and a variety of Groceries and dry Goods

W. MENDELLE.

A MAP OF WAR.

IN the North West, including a great part of the United States, and also, a part of Upper and Lower Canada as far Quebec, now engraving by DAVID HENRIE—will be published in a few days, corrected by a judicious hand, who has seen part of the country himself, and gained the rest from officers who returned from the last campaign. It includes Rivers, Creeks and Indian Towns, &c. hitherto unknown in other Maps, particularly, the waters of the Wabash, a plan of the battle of Mississinewa, with the names of the officers, will be inserted by itself, for the amusement of good soldiers.—Merchants, Booksellers, &c. who will take more than one dozen, shall have a discount of ten per cent. those who wish to become purchasers, will please to leave their names and number of copies, at the shop of M'Calla, Gaines &c.

Lexington, March 2, 1813.

ROBERT HARRIS, Jr. Druggist, No. 196, Market street, takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friendly customers throughout the western country, for their liberal remittances and extensive orders during the last two months—and informs them that he has now on hand as good an assortment of Drugs & Medicines, as any one in Philadelphia, which he offers for sale on his usual terms, pledging himself to his friends, that their orders shall be executed with that punctuality and integrity which has always characterized his extensive establishment. His friends are also informed that his DRUG STORE is regularly inspected by order of government, for the better supply of the army of the United States, and that no article ever finds admittance into his store, but of the first quality.

Although some articles in the drug line have taken a very considerable rise, partly on account of the interruptions to trade, and partly on account of a grasping disposition prevailing among a few would-be monopolizers; yet although the former cause may continue to exist, the times will compel the latter to do away itself, and articles now kept hoarded, will soon find their way into the market, where the regular dealer will have it in his power to purchase and dispose of them on better terms than the original holder.

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the subscriber in Lexington, on the 24th of December, ONE BAY MARE, 15 hands high, 14 years old, a small blaze in her face, a white spot on her shoulders, occasioned by the gald of the collar—no other marks recollected, natural trotter. Also, a Chesnut Sorrel Mare, fourteen and a half hands high, two small white spots in her face, one a little larger than the other; the Sorrel has several white spots under her belly, and on her flank something like a seal, a lofty carriage, and a natural trotter—went off on Sunday the twenty fourth of January. Whoever will give any information so that I get them, shall be handsomely rewarded by Charles McDonald Watchman for the town of Lexington.

February, 1st, 1813.

FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell the house and lot in which I now live on short-street, a very convenient and new brick house, two stories high, 32 feet in front, and 22 back, made of good materials and well finished, together with a one story stone kitchen, 26 feet long, and 18 wide, divided in two rooms, and a small log house, and log stable. The lot fronts short street, 60 feet, and runs back 238 1-2 feet, to a street 30 feet wide—also a lot adjoining the above 57 feet 9 inches in front, and running the same distance back, with a two story log house, 22 feet by 16, also a log kitchen and brick smoke house, ten feet square—also a five acre out lot, on the Georgetown road. Which I will sell altogether, or divide into one acre lots, to suit purchasers. All the above property will be sold reasonably for cash, and payments made easy by

JAMES EADES.

Lexington, March 2, 1813.

TAKEN up by Robert Orear, living in Montgomery county, about three miles from Mountsteele, one DARK BAY STUD COLT, supposed to be three years old last spring, no brand perceivable, hind feet white round the hoof: appraised to \$12

acopy (rest.)

January 7th, 1813.

WILL OREAR, J. P.

9-3f.

TAKEN up by Abner Jackson, living in Jessamine county a Brown Mare, 9 years old about 13 hands high, a star and snip, her left hind foot white, some white on her under lip: appraised to 9 dollars

PETER HIGBEE.

February 1st, 1813.

Fayette County, &c.

TAKEN up by John M'Corr, three miles from Lexington on Clay's mill road, one BLACK MARE, eight years old, 13 hands high, off fore knee large: docked, no brands perceivable: appraised to \$7. Also a BRIGHT BAY FILLY, two years old next spring, near hind foot white, a small star and snip: appraised to \$7, before me this 13th day of February, 1812.

9-6f. OLIVER KEEN, J. P.

PREVENTION

BETTER THAN CURE.

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF BILIOUS AND MALIGNANT FEVERS, IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,

Prepared (only) at Lee's old established Patent & Family Medicine Store, No. 56, Maiden Lane, New-York.

THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the to and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They had been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use, by every seaman.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immense number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, pain in the face and neck, &c.

ITCH CURED.

By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure for the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures; juvenile indiscretion; residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution; the immoderate use of tea; frequent intoxication; or other destructive intemperance; the unskillful or excessive use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life; bad lyings in, &c.

Hamilton's Elixir,

Celebrated for the cure of Colds, obstinate coughs, Asthmas, and approaching Consumptions, and is a certain remedy for the Hooping Cough.

Hahn's True & Genuine German Corn Plaster,

Tooth Ache Drops.

A multitude of attested cures performed by the above medicines, may be seen at the place of sale.

The above genuine medicines (with many other of equal celebrity) are prepared from the original receipts of the late Richard Lee, Jun. by his widow in New York.

They are for sale in Kentucky (By Special Appointment) at the stores of Waldo Mentele, Lexington, and Dudley, Trigg & Dudley, in Frankfort.

BREEDERS OF GOOD HORSES

THE CELEBRATED ORIGINAL OLD

QUICKSILVER.

IS now in good health and condition, and will stand the ensuing season, at my stable (where he stood last season) in Clark county, seven miles north east from Winchester, on the Grasslick road. The character and performances of this horse are too generally known to require a particular recapitulation here. Terms of the season &c. will be published in hand bills before the season commences.

JAMES GATEWOOD.

February 10th, 1813.

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

February 6, 1813.

Alien enemies arriving within the limits of the United States from foreign countries, are, immediately on their arrival, to report themselves to the marshal of the United States, or to his deputy, for the district within which they may be landed.

No Alien enemy can hereafter proceed from a port or place within one district of the United States, to a port or place within another district of the same, by land or water, without a Passport from the marshal or from the collector of the customs, as the case may be.

Alien enemies permitted to travel from one district of the United States to another district thereof, are forthwith on their arrival to report themselves to the marshal, to whom they are to exhibit their passport.

The Marshals and the Collectors of the Customs of the several districts of the U. States, are particularly charged with the execution of the provisions of this notification.

Printers authorised to publish the laws of the Union, are requested to insert the preceding notice three times in their respective papers.

9-3f.

TAKEN up by Em'd. Singleton, living in Jessamine county on Curd's road, one Bay Horse, three years old, about 14 1-2 hands high, has a star in the forehead and a small snip on the nose, white bunch in the main and a lump on the near hind foot: appraised to \$35.

OCTOBER 22th 1812

RICH'D LAFON.

9-3f.

I HAVE FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of very valuable BROOD MARES, generally in foal by Knowsley, among them the celebrated imported Arabian mare Zelima.—Ten first rate MILCH COWS—A WAGON—and other farming implements; about 100 Barrels of CORN—about 4 tons of prime HAY. Application may be made to Mr. Hukil on my late farm, or myself in this place.

DAN'L BRADFORD.

Lexington, March 9, 1813.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Washington City, 12th February, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.

All regimental officers and soldiers on furlough, and belonging to the several corps of the army serving on or near the Niagara river, are hereby directed to join their respective corps immediately.

By order of the Secretary of War.

T. H. CUSHING, Adj. Gen.

St

M'GULLOUGH & FOSTER.

MERCER Tailors, have just received from Philadelphia, a fresh assortment of articles in their line; consisting of superfine cloths, cassimeres, cords and velvets, Orleans cords and stockinet, waistcoatings of various figures, and of the best quality. Also trimmings, suitable for uniforms. Those gentlemen who will please to favor us with their custom, may rely on having their work done in the neatest and best manner, and with dispatch and punctuality.

Lexington, March 6th, 1813.

10-5w

N. B. We have for sale, a few pairs of small shears, suitable for tailors, of good quality.

AMERICAN PRIZE LIST.

320. Schooner swift, of Plymouth, Eng. from St. Michael's, taken by the Rolla, of Baltimore, and burnt. In a severe gale of wind, capt. Dewley was compelled to throw over-board all his guns but one—but the crew, 60 in number, determined to continue the cruise. Near Madeira, from the 12th to the 15th of Dec. without the loss of one man, the Rolla captured, manned and ordered for the first part, the following immensely valuable vessels, being a part of the Cork fleet:

1. Ship Mary, 14 guns, of Bristol, laden with hardware, crates, &c.
2. Ship Eliza, 10 guns, of do. laden with 20,000 bushels wheat.
3. Ship Raynover, 18 guns, of London, laden wholly with dry goods.
4. Ship Apollo, 10 guns, deeply laden with King's stores.
5. Brig Boroso, 6 guns, of Cork, laden with dry goods, beef and candles.
6. Schooner —, of Aberdeen, given up to discharge the prisoners, Grand total—seven vessels 58 cannon, 130 prisoners, and property worth between two and three millions of dollars. Further notice shall be taken of these vessels, if they safely arrive.—Shall the men that dare such deeds as these be stolen from their country? No—“IMPRESSMENT MUST CEASE.”

321. Sloop Reasonable, from Porto Rico for Martinico, chased on shore on the northeast end of the former, by the Liberty, of Baltimore, and destroyed.

322. Schooner Maria, from Jamaica for the Bay of Honduras, in ballast, taken by the Liberty, as above, and ransomed.

323. Schooner Catharina, 3 guns and 24 men, provisions, dry goods, &c. sent into Charleston, a prize to the Eagle and Lady Madison privateers of that port.

324. Schooner Maria, with a valuable lading of Dry Goods, captured by the above and released to discharge their prisoners, after removing the cargo.

325. Ship Rio Nouva, of 18 guns, with 25 men—not three years old, coppered and copper fastened, of 400 tons burthen, and in every respect a ship of the first class, bound from London for St. Kitts and Antigua, laden with dry goods—sent into New York by the Rolla of Baltimore. (See prize list for last week, where this ship is called Raynover.)

326. Schooner Rebecca, laden with sugar and molasses, from Trinidad for a Halifax, sent into New London by the privateer Jack's Favorite.

327. Ship Hope, 12 guns, from St. Thomas for Glasgow, 400 tons burthen, with a full cargo of rum, sugar, cotton, &c. valuable; sent into Marblehead by the America of Salem.

328. Ship Ralph, from Quebec for London, a very large vessel, mounting — guns, laden with timber, &c. sent into Portland, by the same.

329. Brig Euphemia, 10 guns, from La Guaira for Gibraltar, laden with 400 000 lbs. coffee, sent into ditto by ditto.

All the America's prizes, six in number, have now arrived but one—the yet missing vessel is a brig, captured in the British channel.

330, 331. A Brig and a schooner, captured by the Decatur, off Madeira, and sent to France.

332. Schooner Meadow, captured by the Sparrow of Baltimore, and released, after divesting her of a quantity of dry goods.

333. Ship Mary, of 14 guns, of Bristol, richly laden with hardware, &c. sent into Newport, (R. I.) by the Rolla, of Baltimore.

334. Schooner Erin, from Currocoa for Jacquemel, laden with dry goods, sent into Charleston, by the Eagle of that port.

335. The British king's packet Townsend, 9 guns and 28 men, besides several assisting passengers, taken by the Tom of Baltimore, after a hard fight, in which 7 or 8 were killed and wounded on board the packet—none hurt in the Tom. The Townsend being torn almost to pieces, was ransomed for 1200 sterling. The captain of the packet speaks in the most honorable terms of the conduct of capt. Wilson and the crew of the Tom, as well during the fight as for their gentlemanly behaviour after it was ended.

336. The British king's packet Nocton, from Rio Janeiro for London, with \$70,000 in specie on board, captured by the U. S. frigate Essex, near the equator. The packet has been retaken and sent into Bermuda—but the cash is on board the Essex.

337. Brig Barrosa, 6 guns, from Cork, with an assorted cargo—a prize to the Rolla of Baltimore—has arrived at Martha's Vineyard. The Barrosa is valued at 40,000 sterling.

338. Brig Recovery, a prize to the U. S. brig Argus, has arrived at New Bedford. We have no particulars.

339. Schooner Mary, with an assorted cargo, from Porto Rico for St. Jago de Cuba, sent into Charleston by the Eagle of that port.

340. Brig Peggy, of Barbadoes, from St. Jago's, Newfoundland, for St. Lucia, taken from under the convoy of two British sloops of war by the Hunter privateer & sent in Boston. It is expected that some others of the fleet were taken, for the privateer was wonderfully impudent in playing round and about them. The Peggy is one of the many American vessels that the British peaceably captured before the declaration of war.

341. Ship — of 500 tons, 8 guns, coppered, laden with coal, plantation utensils, &c. from Briston, (Eng.) for the West Indies, sent into New-London by the Growler privateer.

342. Brig Andalusia of 250 tons, 10 guns, captured on the coast of Africa by the Yankee privateer, and sent into Savannah. The Brig had 80 slaves on board, who were landed on that coast.

343, 344. A schooner and ship, taken on the coast of Africa by the Yankee privateer, and released, and possessing them of four hundred and fifty two ounces of gold dust.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

28th January, 1813.

GENTLEMEN, A publication signed “P. B. Tanneer” has appeared in sundry public prints, in which the writer professes to give a true account of the prominent transactions of the 28th November, and first of December, at Black Rock. Some facts are truly stated; but wherever the writer gives numbers, his statements are (I must presume wilfully) incorrect.

He states that on the 27th November, there were collected near Black Rock, 4500 EFFECTIVE men, under my command; that on the 28th, 2000 or 2600 were embarked; that on the morning of the 1st December, 4000 men, without order or restraint, were discharging their muskets at the navy-yard. I affirm that on the 27th November, there were collected in the neighborhood of Black Rock, not more than 3500 EFFECTIVE men, non-commissioned officers and privates, of every corps under my command; not more than 1500 of those were liable to be ordered to cross, the Niagara, according to opinions generally received.* On the 28th there were 1050 good troops embarked, and also so many irregular volunteers as occupied five boats, estimated at 150. On the morning of the 1st December, the number of men armed with muskets, who were at the navy-yard, embarked or not embarked, did not exceed 2000 men.

This statement is as correct as I can make it; and is essentially correct.

He says he is informed that General Tannehill's volunteers were ready to cross. I had in my possession a return shewing that of 150 officers of that brigade only 27 were willing to cross—that only 211 men volunteered unconditionally, and 165 on various conditions. A part of General Tannehill's volunteers (I have been told 360) marched to the navy-yard by a route I had prescribed, and were prepared to embark. The remainder went to Black Rock by the way of Buffalo, I presume to be spectators. If they ever for a moment intended to cross the Niagara, that intention was not communicated to me.

If there were 4500 effective men near Black Rock, how will General Porter in his capacity of contractor, answer to his country for having on the 30th only 35 barrels of flour on hand, not two pounds of flour to each man? The hostility of General Porter to myself, grew out of the contract. The troops were starving for provisions; the officers complained of unfair practices, that damaged flour was forced upon them; that the lean beef was stripped of every morsel of fat; that vinegar, candles and soap, were not furnished; and in the sickly state of the camp, those wants were severely felt.

Under such circumstances, after making ineffectual requisitions, I was compelled to order purchases to be made.

If Congress desire that our armies should conquer, they will consider that “an army is an edifice of which the basis is the belly;” and they will prescribe some effectual mode of honestly and amply supplying our armies with good and wholesome provisions. They will consider that “the principle of victories is discipline;” and subject to courts martial of regular officers all the irregulars who join an army.

Respectfully, your most o'bt.

ALEXANDER SMYTH.

* It is an error to rely on any troops except those who are bound to obey. Of Capt. Richardson's company of riflemen, and the companies of “Greens” under Captains Powers, Dillon, Tate, and Walker, there were embarked on the 1st December, only capt. Tate, two lieutenants, and eight men of the Greens.

† For this fact I refer to Col. Winder.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday Feb. 24.

The following message was omitted in the sketch of Wednesday's proceedings:
To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I lay before Congress copies of a Proclamation of the British Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Bermuda, which has appeared under circumstances leaving no doubt of its authenticity. It recites a British Order in Council of the 26th of October last providing for the supply of the British West Indies and other colonial possessions, by a trade under special licences; and is accompanied by a circular instruction to the colonial governors which confines licensed importations from ports of the Eastern States exclusively.

The government of Great Britain has already introduced into her commerce, during war, a system which, at once violating the rights of other nations, and resting on a mass of forgery and perjury, unknown to other times, was making an unfortunate progress in undermining these principles of morality and religion, which are the best foundation of national happiness. The policy now proclaimed to the world introduces into her modes of warfare a system equally distinguished by the deformity of its features and the depravity of its character; having for its object to dissolve the ties of allegiance, and the sentiments of loyalty in the adversary nation, and to seduce and separate its component parts the one from the other. The general tendency of the demoralizing and disorganizing contrivances will be reprobated by the civilized and Christian world, and the insulting attempt on the virtue, the honor, the patriotism and the fidelity of our brethren of the Eastern States, will not fail to call forth all their indignation and attach more and more all the states to that happy Union and Constitution, against which such insidious and malignant artifices are directed.

The better to guard, nevertheless, against the effect of individual cupidity and treachery, and to turn the corrupt projects of the enemy against himself, I recommend to the consideration of Congress the expediency of an effectual prohibition of any trade whatever by citizens or inhabitants of the United States, under special licences, whether relating to persons or ports, and in aid thereof, a prohibition of all exportations from the United States in foreign bottoms; few of which are actually employed, whilst multiplying counterfeits of their flags and papers are covering and encouraging the navigation of the enemy.

JAMES MADISON.

February 24th 1813.

Evening Sitting, 5 o'clock, March 3.

The House met according to adjournment.

The bills from the Senate for the relief of Louis Chacherie, and for the relief of Washington Lee, were through committees of the whole, and were read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Sawyer,

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this House be presented to HENRY CLAY, in testimony of their approbation of the arduous duties assigned him while in the chair.

Whereupon the Hon. SPEAKER rose and made the following observations:

"I thank you, gentlemen, for the testimony you have just so kindly delivered in approbation of my conduct in the chair. Amidst the momentous subjects of deliberation which undoubtedly distinguish the 12th Congress as the most memorable in the annals of America, it has been a source of animating consolation to me that I have never failed to experience the liberal support of gentlemen in all quarters of the House. If in the moment of ardent debate, when all have been struggling to maintain the best interests of our beloved country as they have appeared to us respectively, causes of irritation have occurred, let us in the painful separation which is about to ensue, perhaps for ever, cherish and cultivate a recollection only of the many agreeable hours we have spent together. Allow me, gentlemen, to express the fervent wish that one and all of you may enjoy all possible individual happiness, and that in the return to your several homes you may have pleasant journeys."

A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting a roll of the persons holding office or employment under the authority of the U. States, in conformity to a resolution of this House, of the 27th January; and was ordered to lie on the table.

A very desultory conversation took place on the printing this document—which was at length ordered to be printed by Yeas and Nays.

The bill to encourage the destruction of the armed vessels of war of the enemy, went through a committee of the whole, and was reported to the House.

The question on the passage of the bill was decided in the affirmative, Ayes 50.

A message was received, in compliance with the resolution of the House of Monday, transmitting certain documents touching our relations with France, not heretofore communicated.

On motion of Mr. Dawson, it was ordered, that a committee be appointed jointly with a committee of the Senate, to wait on the President, and inform him that the two houses are about to adjourn, and desire to know whether he has any further communication to lay before at the present session.

Mr. Dawson & Mr. Grosvenor were appointed a committee accordingly.

For some time a quorum was not present.

Bills from the Senate were waiting—a call of the House was had, and it appeared that 64 members only were present.

After receiving from the President all the bills which had passed, and being informed by the committee that he had no further communications to make, the House adjourned sine die.

VIRGINIA.

Self-Defence.—On Saturday last, the house of Delegates passed a bill on this subject, after a long and arduous Debate, Ayes 76, Noes 66. It proposes to raise 8 companies of Infantry, 2 of Artillery, 1 of Cavalry and 1 of Riflemen, calculated to raise about 1000 men—to serve in the commonwealth alone—the field officers to be 1 Colonel, 1 Lt. Colonel and 1 Major—all the officers to be appointed & commissioned by the Governor and Council—bounty \$26—pay \$8 per month for the privates—to be enlisted during the war, and subject to the discretion & disposition of the council of state.

The bill also empowers and requires the Executive to purchase \$50,000 worth of munitions—to be stored in two depots, one in this City, the other near or in Norfolk—each Depot to be protected by guards under the superintendence of the Executive.

Yesterday the above bill came before the Senate, and was passed at one sitting, without any amendment—this is an example of promptitude and decision which is worthy of the times. *Virginia at length acts*—it is a spirit of this description which will save the republic.

The House of Delegates were yesterday in Committee of the whole on the revenue bill to raise the fund for this new appropriation—various new sources of taxation are proposed—taxes on lawyers, toll bridges, merchant mills, tanneries, tobacco-factories, printers &c.—besides a certain addition to the old taxes.—The whole calculated to raise 135 or \$150,000.—Agreed say we!

Richmond Enquirer.

On Saturday the house of Representatives passed a bill converting one of the 20 additional regiments of the regular army into ten companies of mounted rangers; a bill to appoint six additional major generals and six additional brigadier generals, and the bill to add ten sloop to the navy, and to dispose of a part of the gun boats. They also ordered to a third reading a bill to remit the penalties on goods imported from British dependencies recently after the war. On the authority of Dr. Eustis, Mr. Monroe, and Gen. Armstrong, Mr. D. R. Williams expressly declared that administration never meditated the appointment of a lieutenant-general. Thus falls to the ground the calumnious aspersions of Mr. Quincy.

Balt. Amer.

The following letter accompanied the report of the War committee, to the House of Representatives, recommending the appointments of additional general officers.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

FEBRUARY 10th, 1813.

Sir—In reply to the letter you did me the honor to write to me, on the 5th inst. by direction of the committee on military affairs, I respectfully submit the following opinions:

1st. That an increased number of general officers is essential to the public service. The number of regiments, provided for by law, is of two light dragoons, three of heavy artillery, one of light artillery, one of riflemen, and forty-five of infantry, making together fifty-two regiments.

The simplest organization is ever the best. Hence it is that a regiment consists of two battalions, so a brigade should consist of two regiments, and a division of two brigades.

This sphere of command will be found in practice sufficiently large. The management of two thousand men in the field will be ample duty for a brigadier, and the direction of double that number will give full occupation to a major-general. To enlarge the sphere of command in either grade, would not be a mean of best promoting the public good.

Taking these ideas as the basis of the rule, and taking for granted also, that our ranks are filled, the present establishment would require twenty-five brigadiers, and twelve major-generals. But the latter admission requires qualification, and under existing circumstances, it may be sufficient that the higher staff should consist of eight major-generals, and sixteen brigadiers.

The general argument, on this head, might be fortified by our own practice during the war of the revolution, and by that of European nations at all times. Believing, however, that this view of the subject has been already taken by the Adjutant General in a late communication to you, I forbear to do more than suggest it.

2d. The recruiting service would be much promoted were the bounty in land commutable into money, at the option of the soldier, and at the end of his service. This modification would be addressed to both descriptions of men—those who would prefer money, and such as would prefer land.

I need hardly remark that bounties at the close of service, have many advantages over those given before service begins. The former tie men down to their duty; the latter furnish, if not the motive, at least the means of debauch and desertion.

Another and a public reason, for the preference may be found, in the greater convenience with which money may be paid at the end, than at the commencement of a war.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient humble servant, JOHN ARMSTRONG.

HON. DAVID R. WILLIAMS,

Chairman of the Committee of Military Affairs.

The Mammoth Bank Bill for the establishment of Twenty-four New Banks, passed the house of representatives of this state by one vote on Wednesday last. The senate of this state have unanimously resolved to authorise the Gov. to loan \$500,000 to the U. States.

Phil. Dem. Press.

A National Bank.—There is reason to believe that among the resources and facilities contemplated at Washington City for carrying on the war, is the establishment of a national bank. The right of the general government to incorporate a bank beyond the district of Columbia is denied by, we believe, a majority of the people of the United States, and the question has more than once excited heat and division in the nation. If the establishment of any such bank as the late United States Bank be contemplated, is it not desirable that before it be brought before congress, the question of constitutionality be settled? Let an amendment to the constitution giving the required authority be proposed; and let the states give it, or withhold it, as they think proper. If it shall be attempted to incorporate any such bank without such an appeal to the states, we hope and trust there will be virtue and independence enough in congress notwithstanding the merchants' bonds, to negative the proposal.

Dem. Press.

From the Palladium.

The intrepid conduct of Major George Madison at Raisin river, in the battles of the 18th and 22d of January last, entitles him to a conspicuous niche in the temple of Fame. More cool discretion, persevering bravery, or manly firmness, has never been exhibited by any officer in the American army since the war of the revolution. Col. Lewis's official account of the battle of the 18th describes him as promptly executing the orders of his commander and dislodging the enemy from their pickets at the point of the bayonet, which five times the number of his small, but heroic band could not compel him to surrender on the 22d, until he had dictated the terms, which he deemed honorable to those he commanded, and calculated to avert the disastrous consequences of an unconditional surrender to a savage & enraged foe—consequences, which his experience in Indian warfare at once presented to his mind. He had seen its effects in the dreadful havoc committed on the army of St. Clair in the memorable defeat of that officer. He knew that flying from a body of Indians, or surrendering to them, left little chance for life. He therefore encouraged his men to rely upon their own firmness alone—Animated by his example, every man did his duty—the enemy felt the effects of their valor, and admitted them to an honorable capitulation, glad to put an end to an obstinate and bloody contest with a body of men who valued fame and character more than life.

There is something so extraordinary and withal so astonishing in the defence made by Madison and his brave associates, that we have been at a loss to account for it. To reflect that 4 or 500 men, covered by a few pickets, without a single piece of artillery, could resist, successfully, for five hours, a body of British troops and Indians, three times their number, and probably before the close of the engagement five times as many, aided too by cannon, is indeed, wonderful! The mystery however is solved by the statements of several who were in the action, and who are just returned. They state that two charges were made by the enemy, but the deliberate and well-directed fire of Madison's men, cautioned by that officer to take good aim, and waste no ammunition, mowed them down like a scythe, and taught them thereafter to keep at respectful distance. The artillery men were nearly all slain early in the action; which, necessarily, threw the pieces into the hands of those who knew little of their use, and by elevating them too high, destroyed their effect.

It is sincerely to be wished, that government will improve this opportunity, to reward an highly meritorious, but modest and unassuming man. No one stands higher in the estimation of the citizens of Kentucky than Major Madison. He is generally beloved for his private virtues; and whether acting as a civil or military officer, his countrymen are well assured that he will continue to honor the office he fills.

Capt. SOUTHCOMB, the intrepid commander of the Letter of Marque Lottery, breathed his last on board his Britannic majesty's sloop, the Belvidera, one of the Blacking Squadron now lying snug at anchor in Lynhaven-bay, on Monday last, the 15th inst.—His remains were yesterday afternoon interred, in the old burying ground, with military honors, and every testimonial of civic respect.

The Lottery was bound to France, and had the misfortune to be becalmed in the bay in sight of the enemy's squadron, ten boats from which were manned and sent after her. On discovering them, captain Southcomb addressed his crew in these words:—"My lads, we must be taken—Let it not, however, be said, that we gave our vessel away; if they do take her, they must pay for her!"

This laconic speech had its effect, and every man on board was ready and determined to make a glorious struggle against such superior odds. Every effort however, was in vain, and after sustaining a severe action of nearly two hours, the enemy succeeded in boarding, and the colours of the Lottery were then, and not till then, hauled down. Captain Southcomb was carried on board the Belvidera, mortally wounded, where, it may be consoling to his family to hear, he received every attention which his distressing situation required. It was not thought advisable to send him up in the cartel which arrived here on Saturday, and a small vessel, with a flag of truce, was dispatched for him, by capt. Stewart of the Constellation, who also sent his surgeon to attend him. But, alas! it returned with his mortal part alone; his manly spirit had left its earthly tenement forever.

The officers of the Belvidera speak in terms of the highest commendation of the gallant manner in which the Lottery was defended, and in capt. Byron, her unfortunate commander found a brave, a generous and humane enemy. Every means was essayed to administer health and comfort to him while he yet lived; nor

would the worthy, the estimable Byron, suffer his body when lifeless, to be removed until he had enclosed it in a neat mahogany coffin, which he had ordered to be made for the occasion—When the flag of truce bearing the corpse, departed, minute guns were fired on board the Belvidera, and her colors were lowered to half mast! Such sensibility, such noble, generous conduct to a fallen enemy, will give capt. Byron a more conspicuous niche in the Temple of Fame, than the achievement of an hundred victories could entitle him to. In a letter which he wrote to capt. Stewart concerning poor Southcomb, we understand he makes use of these affecting words, "It may be a gratification to his family and friends; it may tend to soothe their affliction for his loss, to be told, that he fought like a man, and died like a christian."

American naval triumphs have ceased to be novelties. The stores of language, the fine flowers of rhetoric, have already been exhausted in praise of the heroic seamen of America and in the expression of the nation's joyful and grateful feelings for former victories. The success of Hull, Jones and Decatur, the established reputation of the valiant Rodgers, have called forth all the varied panegyric which the fruitful and versatile genius of man is capable of conceiving. We feel therefore entirely at a loss for new phrases and modes of expression, by which we can, without satiating the minds of our readers with the repetition of former eulogies, convey the gladdening sensations with which the intelligence of the second brilliant trophy won by the frigate Constellation has inspired us. It is doubly gratifying to an American heart at this moment; as extracts from English ministerial gazettes have just been published in this country, in which we have been insolently and sneeringly told that the "phantom of an American navy was conjured up only to frighten the tenants of the nursery," and that our vessels of war had "been bespoken by his majesty's cruisers, and would be wholly sent to British ports by the spring!" The brave and now fortunate BAISSARON has produced the best comment that could be given on the jeering gasconade of the enemy. Save the engagement between the Wasp and Frolic, that of the Constellation with the Java reflects more honor on the American navy than any other which has occurred during the war. She certainly had no rotten masts or defective spars. The Java carried nearly equal metal with that of the Constellation, and a considerably superior number of men. In a long engagement, she did little injury to our frigate or her crew, while the most terrible and destructive execution was done to the enemy by the Constellation. In position, it appears that the British frigate maintained a decided advantage, from which she could not be dislodged, from the commencement until the close of the action. We cordially felicitate the nation, that so soon after the disastrous battle of Raisin, our gallant tars have sent us tidings of fresh laurels added to the American brow, and calculated to elevate our hopes to the highest pitch.

Balt. Am.

EXCURSION FROM OGDENSBURG.

Extract of a letter from Ogdensburg, dated February 7.

Last evening Captain Forsyth, commandant at this post, left this village with about 200 volunteers, part from his company, part from Capt. Lytle's volunteers, and the remainder citizens, among whom were Col. Benedict and other gentlemen of distinction. The detachment proceeded in sleighs up the river to Morriston, where they formed, and 3 o'clock this morning crossed over to Elizabethtown, surprised the guard, took 52 prisoners, among whom Major Carley, 3 Captains and 3 Lieutenants, also 125 muskets, 20 rifles, 2 casks fixed ammunition, &c. but no private property was either taken or destroyed. All was effected without the loss of a single man.

Capt. Forsyth was led to this enterprise by the repeated aggressions of the British guards, who had been in the habit of crossing the river a few miles above this place, and taking the deserters, 16 of whom they had in jail at Elizabethtown, threatened with being shot. Capt. F. being informed of this, determined to effect their liberation, in which he succeeded. One prisoner confined in the jail for murder he declined taking. Capt. F. speaks of the conduct of the officers and men in the highest terms of approbation. Two British soldiers from Prescott came over a few hours after the return of our troops with the prisoners, to effect their release. I understand they are all paroled, and are to return again to Canada this evening. The movement of the troops on the other side indicating an attack on this place, Col. Benedict was induced to call out his regiment of militia, so that we have now in Ogdensburg about 800 men; and should an attack be made from Prescott, I have the fullest confidence in our success. Indeed, from the high tone of our troops, it is difficult to restrain their ardor, and should we not be attacked from the other side within a few days, I should not be surprised were they to go over there—Columbian.

Ogdensburg, (St. Lawrence county.)

Deserters from Canada cross almost every evening—the number since our last is not correctly ascertained. A deserter who came over last evening, informs that a party of about 50 Indians arrived at Prescott in the afternoon of yesterday—they are intended no doubt, for patrols, as the Canadian militia and regulars cannot be depended on—whole picket guards having deserted.

Deserters disagree as to the force at Prescott, it is stated from two to six hundred men.

For several days past, large and numerous trains of Canadian sleighs have passed Prescott, on their way to the lakes—deserters say, they contain powder and ball.

From the Albany Gazette of Feb. 25.

We are indebted to the politeness of Gen. Dearborn, to whom we tender our thanks, for the following extract of a letter, conveying the distressing intelligence of the capture of Ogdensburg, by the British on the 22d inst.

Extract of a letter from Col. Macomb, commanding at Sackett's Harbor, to Gen. Dearborn.

Sackett's Harbor, 9 A M Feb. 23.

"I have this moment received an express from Capt. Forsyth, informing me of the enemy's having succeeded in driving him out of Ogdensburg, yesterday morning at nine o'clock. It was not done without a severe contest, in which the enemy suffered very considerably. The enemy attacked in two columns, of about 600 men each, at about 8 o'clock in the morning. The captain reports 20 men killed and wounded; amongst the latter, lieut. Baird; and from the coolness with which his riflemen fired, that the enemy must have lost three times that number. The captain retreated with all his force to Black Lake, about nine miles this side Ogdensburg."

N. B. The enemy had more than double

the number under capt. Forsyth. There were no stores of any consequence at Ogdensburg.

Capt. Snow, of the Atalanta informs, that the privateers Say and Two Brothers of New Orleans, and Saucy Jack of Charleston, had touched at Aux Cayes a few days before he left it. The two latter in company had captured off the Isle of Vack, between the 15th and 18th ult. a brig from Belfast for Jamaica, laden with provisions, and ship Mentor from London, for do. with a cargo of dry goods invoiced at 70,000 sterling.

The house of representatives of Massachusetts have lately solemnly and deliberately sanctioned as glaring an untruth as ever was uttered, to promote an electioneering view. They have asserted, in a public document, that "Great Britain was probably willing to make an arrangement on the subject of impressment alike honorable and advantageous to the U. States!" Lord Castlereagh told Mr. Russell that such an arrangement was impracticable. We are a little surprised that my lord's "friends" in this country should presume to contradict him.—BAL. AMERICAN.

St. Louis, Monday Feb. 15th, 1813.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of St. Louis, and its neighborhood, for the purpose of consulting on the situation of the country, Maj. Wm. Christy was nominated chairman, and Wm. C. Carr Secretary; it was thereupon

Resolved, that a committee of five persons be appointed to take into consideration the situation of the town of St. Louis, and report thereon to a subsequent meeting of the inhabitants.

Resolved, that col. A. Chouteau, C. B. Penrose, Wm. Christy, B. Pratte and B. G. Farrar be the committee.

Resolved, that the said committee report on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

(Signed) Wm. Christy, Chr. Wm. C. Carr, Sec.

St. Louis, Wednesday Feb. 17, 1813.

Pursuant to the resolution of the 15th inst. the committee made their report to the present meeting, which being read, on the question, shall the said report be adopted, it was decided nem. con. in the affirmative, it was thereupon

Resolved, that the said report or address be published in the Missouri Gazette, in two Kentucky papers, and in the National Intelligencer.

Resolved, that it is the unanimous opinion of the assembly, that the town of St. Louis ought to be fortified, or put in a state of defence, as speedily as practicable, and in order that the objects embraced by these resolutions equally dear and desirable to us all may be the more conveniently effected, it is furthermore

Resolved unanimously, that a committee of seven be appointed, to be called and styled, the committee of safety, for the town of St. Louis, vested with absolute power, not only to adopt and devise the best measures for our defence or fortifications, but also to have the same carried into effect.

Resolved also unanimously, that as soon as those measures of defence or fortification shall be adopted and made known by the said committee, to the citizens of this place and those of its vicinity who may wish to be associates with them, the present assembly pledge themselves to support them, and to aid in carrying them into immediate operation.

Resolved, that the said committee shall apportion as justly and equally as may be, according to the property and means possessed by each person, the proportion of work that may be necessary for them to perform; and for as much as this is a free and voluntary association for subjects common to us all, to wit, the defence of our property and lives, and the protection of our wives and children; it is therefore

Resolved, that if any person shall refuse or neglect to perform the portion of work requested of them as aforesaid, they shall and ought to be considered as enemies to their country.

Resolved, that Col. A. Chouteau, G. Wilson, Wm. Christy, F. Guvol, Robt. Lucas, C. B. Penrose, and Wm. Smith be, and they are hereby appointed the committee of Safety, for the town of St. Louis.

Resolved lastly, that a copy of these proceedings be presented by the committee of safety, to each inhabitant of St. Louis and its environs for their signature.

Wm. CHRISTY, Chr.

Wm. C. CARR, Sec.

Your committee in pursuance of the resolution entered into, and your instructions, given, on the 15th inst.

BEG LEAVE TO REPORT.

That they waited on the acting Governor of this territory and were informed by him that he had no official information as respected the reports in circulation of Indians and British embodying to attack this territory; but that he had taken precautions to have accurate information on the subject, and expected to hear shortly. That he had no power to make any immediate defence for this town, not being authorised to draw for money, but had used every means in his power to protect the territory, and hoped his arrangements would be effectual.

Finding we had nothing to anticipate from this source, as a dernier hope, we made application to the board of Trustees of this town, expecting they might use their authority, if such they had; but our expectations were doomed to receive another disappointment, their answer was

that no power was by law vested in the Trustees, that would enable them to compel the inhabitants to erect, or repair fortifications, or cause them to be erected or repaired.

We do not think it prudent to report the exact situation of the munitions of war, but beg leave to observe that after diligent search, we have ascertained that we are amply supplied with lead, that the number of men and arms are respectable, that there are several great guns, but unmounted, that the quantity of powder and flints are very small, but there is of these articles sufficient among Mr. Johnson's factory goods; which we have no doubt, in case of necessity, on proper application, would be delivered to us.

After having made every enquiry in our power; seeing the forlorn hope we have to expect from the authorities in this place of any aid, viewing that whatever protection the government of the U. S. may intend to provide for us, will be so retarded from the distance that any troops are from us, and from other causes, which will render it impossible for them to afford us a prompt assistance, that the recent deplorable events in a part of Gen. Harrison's army may have considerable influence on our safety; your committee make bold to give it as their unanimous opinion, that there is sufficient danger to make it necessary that some immediate arrangement should be made for the defence of the town, and seeing the little hope we have of assistance from any quarter, it now therefore rests with the people to afford the territory and town, our wives and children, from the merciless savages, the best protection in our power. All of which we respectfully submit.

AUGUE CHOUTEAU, Ch'm.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, MARCH 16, 1813.

THE MAIL.

No Eastern Mail yesterday. Since the first of January, the mails from the East, West, North and South, have arrived irregularly. We have rather had the fragments of mails, than whole ones—letters and papers of old dates and some of recent dates, often arriving on the same day—and no full mail ever received at any time—from which cause, our chain of intelligence is broken, and unconnected.

At any other time, this state of the mail, would have subjected many to inconvenience. At the present moment, it has served to confound the calculations of the politician & the man of business—and it, for a long time, kept in a state of the most painful anxiety, the feelings of our fellow-citizens, so much lacerated by the rumours and reports which have arrived from the army.

Whether the post-masters on every route have neglected to inform the post-master general of these failures we know not; and we are equally ignorant whether the fault lies with him. He is now apprised of them; and let him apply the proper corrective.

We are aware of his public declaration, that he will not attend to publications in newspapers. We know better. The indifference and contempt in which he holds the public prints is all affected. We well recollect the day, when the publication in this paper, of the race between the Pittsburgh wagon and his post rider, cut him to the quick, brought the great man to his murrain bones, and put the mail establishment on a better footing, than it ever had been before.

More hereafter, unless this hint is attended to.

We have no late intelligence from the N. W. army—but there is reason to believe something of importance may soon be expected.

A letter from a member of Congress of the 28th ult. states, that the following gentlemen had been nominated by the President as Major Generals:

Wilkinson, Hamilton, Davis, (N. Carolina) Harrison, Ord, (Gov't N. Jersey) and Morgan Lewis, (N. York.) It is presumed their nomination was confirmed by the Senate.

The last session of the 12th Congress expired on the 5th inst. when both houses adjourned at a late hour. A law passed previous to adjournment, for a session of the 13th Congress, to commence on the fourth of May. The main object in fixing the meeting thus early, is supposed to be for the purpose of arranging a financial system—to defray the expenses of the war—or in other words, to lay taxes, which the 12th Congress failed to do. The most prominent features, which have distinguished the proceedings of this late session, will be fairly placed before the public hereafter.

We publish in this paper, Gen. Winchester's official letter to the Secretary at War. A statement more in detail, may be expected in his communication to Gen. Harrison. Until some such official document is received, we are disposed to wait for further particulars respecting the battle at the river Raisin. Gen. Winchester's own statements, and the concuring evidence of our fellow citizens who escaped the conflict, (already published) will best refute many of the malicious calumnies wantonly propagated by the enemies of that valuable and meritorious officer.

After the surrender of our troops to the British at the River Raisin, the Indians in violation of the articles of capitulation, crowded among them, and were plundering their property—when the heroic Madison desired Col. Proctor to keep them off: "The Indians are fierce and unmanageable," said Proctor, "it cannot be done."—Madison coolly replied, "if you cannot disperse them, I will"—the men were ordered to shoulder their arms, and Proctor fearing that "charge bayonet" would follow, waved his sword, and the Indians instantly withdrew.

Abraham Champion, was sentenced by the Fayette circuit court last week, after a tedious trial, to three years and six months imprisonment in the penitentiary, being found guilty of counterfeiting notes on the Russellville Branch of the Kentucky Bank.

The trial of two other persons, supposed accomplices, will come on during the present week.

James Porter was also found guilty of horse stealing, and sentenced to four years imprisonment. Another Horse Jockey remains to be tried.

CASUALTY.

Joshua Pilcher was unfortunately shot through the head in the markhouse on Saturday evening last, and in a few moments expired. This unfortunate man was passing by at the instant that one of the volunteers was discharging his musket, after parade, and the rammer being carelessly left in the piece, caused his death.

It is a common practice for members of volunteer corps to amuse themselves in firing off their guns after being dismissed from parade—but it is nevertheless highly improper and unmilitary. Let those who superintend the police of the town look to it—they are culpable.

From the Reporter.

STATEMENT.

The public mind is ever anxious about events which excite interest, and about none is it more solicitous than those which relate to battles either won or lost. Upon such occasions it is almost impossible to prevent misrepresentation from going abroad, or to induce public feeling to wait upon the convictions of evidence, for those opinions which it is desirable on similar occasions should rest upon no other foundation.

Therefore to silence conjecture, prevent misstatement as far as may be practicable, and fix the public eye on some facts relative to the late action at French Town, we the undersigned officers, who were engaged in the battle, have deemed it proper to make the following statement, which presents, so far as it extends, a true picture of the transaction as it transpired on the day of battle.

On the 22d of January, 1813, a detachment from the N. W. Army, under the command of Brigadier General James Winchester, was attacked in their camp, by a force combined of British Regulars, Canadian Militia, and Indians. So far as could be ascertained the number of the assailants engaged amounted to fifteen hundred, supported by six pieces of artillery. Our own number was about eight hundred. The attack commenced about the break of day, by a heavy fire of musquetry, and the constant discharge of several field pieces, and was sustained on our part with great firmness and good order for a quarter of an hour, when it was discovered that a portion of our troops more exposed than the rest were giving ground, for the purpose of forming in a situation less exposed to the fire of the enemy, and more favorable to their own.

Just at this moment Gen. Winchester arrived at the place of conflict, his quarters being at the distance of three or four hundred yards from the camp. Having reached the scene of battle at this juncture, his attention was consequently first drawn to the formation of that portion of his forces which had left the lines, & which he never lost hope of effecting until they had retreated too far to return, and it was also discovered that a large body of Indians had possessed themselves of the woods on each flank and were fast gaining the front. These savages had taken post early in the action, for the purpose of preventing retreat, and were only discovered in such numbers, when it was too late to regain the temporary breast work from behind which the balance of our troops were engaged with the enemy. To form this portion of our force in order of battle every possible effort was repeatedly essayed by the General and other officers who accompanied him on that occasion, without effect, until the few who remained with the party, overpowered by numbers submitted as prisoners.

Having returned to the field where the action commenced, and brought to the commanding officer of the British forces, it was apparent that our forces who still were engaged, under cover of a temporary breast-work, were defending themselves in a state of desperation against a great superiority of numbers, aided by six pieces of artillery.

In a situation thus critical, the general was induced to surrender the few troops who remained as prisoners of war, on condition that their lives and private property should be protected. Two causes weightily impelled to this determination: our own ammunition was nearly exhausted, the enemy was concentrating their light forces on the right and left, determined to set the town on fire with their artillery; and, secondly, assurances were given, that, if driven to that extremity, no responsibility could be assumed for the conduct of the savages, who then surrounded the place in great numbers. To retreat was impossible. No alternative remained but surrender, or a general massacre. The former was deemed most advisable, and was agreed to on the conditions before stated, and three hundred and eighty-four of our men who remained behind the garden fence, exclusive of non-commissioned officers and those bearing commissions, were surrendered as prisoners of war. The minutes of the battle will appear in the report of the general hereafter. These leading facts it was deemed proper to state, that the public might not be ignorant of the general character of a transaction about which much anxiety will doubtless be witnessed.

WILL LEWIS, Commandt. 5th Regt. K. F. M.
GEORGE MADISON, Maj. 2d Bat. 1st R. R.
JOHN GARRARD, Jr. Brigade Inspector.
JOHN McALLA, Acting Adjt. Detachment.
POLLARD KEENE, Quarter-master.
JOHN TODD, Surgeon 5th Regt. K. F. M.
RICH. HIGHTOWER, Capt. 17th Rt. U. S. I.
SAML. WILLIAMS, Capt. 5th Rt. K. F. M.
C. A. COLLIER, Capt. 1st Rt. K. F. M.
R. BLEDSOE, Capt. 1st Rifle Rt. K. F. M.
JOSEPH KELLY, Capt. 5th Rt. I.
C. N. HOLDEMAN, 1st. Lieut. 17th Rt. U. S. I.
L. COMSTOCK, Lieut. 5th Regiment.
WM. McGUIRE, Lieut. 5th Rt. K. F.
WM. H. MOORE, Lieut. 5th Regt.
JOHN HIGGINS, Lieut. 5th Regt.
W. O. BUTLER, Ensign 2d Regt. U. S. I.
J. L. HEMKIN, Ensign 5th Regiment.
JOSEPH HARRLOW, Ensign 5th Regiment.
JOHN BOTTS, Ensign 5th Regt. K. F.
WILLIAM RASH, Ensign 5th Regiment.
WILLIAM PLEET, Lieut. 1st Regt. K. F. M.
URIEL SEBREE, Capt. 1st. Regt. K. F. M.

Copy of a letter from Brig. Gen. Winchester, now a prisoner of war, to the Secretary of War.

Malden, January 23, 1813.
Sir—A detachment from the left wing of the North-Western Army, under my command, at French Town, on the River Raisin, was attacked on the 22d inst. by a force greatly superior in number; aided by several pieces of artillery. The action commenced at the dawn of day;

the piquet guards were driven in; and a heavy fire opened on the whole line, by which a part thereof was thrown into disorder; and, being ordered to retire a small distance, in order to form on more advantageous ground, I found the enemy doubling our left flank with force and rapidity.

A destructive fire was sustained for some time; at length borne down by numbers, the few of us that remained with the party that retired from the lines submitted. The remainder of our force, in number about four hundred, continued to defend themselves with great gallantry, in an unequal contest against small arms and artillery, until I was brought in as a prisoner to that part of the field occupied by the enemy.

At this latter place, I understood that our troops were defending themselves in a state of desperation, and was informed by the commanding officer of the enemy, that he would afford them an opportunity of surrendering themselves prisoners of war; to which I acceded. I was the more ready to make the surrender from being assured, that unless done quickly, the buildings adjacent would be immediately set on fire, and that no responsibility would be taken for the conduct of the savages, who were then assembled in great numbers.

In this critical situation, being desirous to preserve the lives of a number of our brave fellows, who still held out, I sent a flag to them, and agreed with the commanding officer of the enemy, that they should be surrendered prisoners of war, on condition of being protected from the savages, allowed to retain their private property, and having their side arms returned to them. It is impossible for me to ascertain with certainty the loss we have sustained in this action, from the impracticability of knowing the number who have made their escape.

Thirty-five officers and about four hundred and eighty-seven non-commissioned officers and privates are prisoners of war. A list of the names of the officers is herewith enclosed to you. Our loss in killed is considerable.

However unfortunate may seem the affair of yesterday, I am flattered by a belief, that no material error is chargeable upon myself, and that still less censure is deserved by the troops I had the honor of commanding.

With the exception of that portion of our force which was thrown into disorder, no troops have ever behaved with more determined intrepidity.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant.

JAMES WINCHESTER,
Brig. Gen. U. S. Army.

Hon. Secretary at War.

A list of officers taken at French-Town, January 22d, 1813.

James Winchester, Brig. General
William Lewis, Lieut. Colonel
James Overton, jun. Aid-de-Camp
George Madison, Major
James Garrard, jun. B. Inspector
John McCalla, Adjutant
Pollard Keene, Quarter-Master
John Todd, Surgeon.

CAPTAINS.

Richard Hightower, John Hamilton.
Bland W. Ballard, Saml. L. Williams.
Coleman Collier, Uriel Sabre.
Henry James, Richard Bledsoe.
Joseph Kelly.

LIEUTENANTS.

Caleb Holder, Ashton Garrett,
Byran Rule, Wm. Moore,
Wm. M. McGuire, John Higgins,
Lyndon Comstock.

ENSIGNS.

James Mundy, James Herran,
Wm. O. Butler, Wm. Nash,
Thomas Chinn, Jos. Morning,
Jos. Harrow, Wm. Fleet,
John W. Nash, George Cardwell.
John Botts,
Total 35, prisoners at Malden.

The Indians have still a few prisoners in their possession, which I have reason to hope will be given up to Col. Proctor at Sandwich.

JAMES WINCHESTER,
Brig. Gen. United States Army.

CITY OF WASHINGTON March 4
The Twelfth Congress of the United States closed its session about 12 o'clock last night, that time being the constitutional limit to its existence.

But little business of national import was transacted yesterday. The Senate of the United States by a mode of proceeding which has frequently on the floor of the house been termed the go-by, rejected the bills proposed by the house for prohibiting the use of foreign licences, and the bill prohibiting exportation in foreign bottoms. This is the first time, we believe, that this course has been pursued by the Senate, whose proceedings are generally so decorous, of evading a question presented to their consideration by the House of Representatives—evading, we say, because it is well understood, that the time would have been so consumed by debate, had the bills been taken up, as to have precluded their constitutional passage.

The Senate also yesterday postponed to the next session the bill laying an additional duty on foreign tonnage, and forbidding the restoration of goods under adjudication.

For some time, perhaps two hours, before adjournment, there was not a quorum of the House present; in consequence of which several bills were lost in transitu between the two Houses; among which was the bill to amend the naturalization laws, the invalid pension bill, &c.

COMMUNICATED.

Departed this life the 10th day of this inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Todhunter, consort of Mr. Jacob Todhunter, of Jessamine county, in the fifty-first year of her age, after a short but painful illness, perfectly resigned to her fate. She was beloved by her neighbors, an affectionate companion and a tender parent; and has left a husband and one son, together with numerous relatives to bemoan their loss.

Extracts from the by-laws of the town, which will hereafter be rigidly enforced. (Published by order of the Trustees.)

Sec. 4. Be it further ordained, That no person except watchmen in the discharge of their duty, shall fire a gun or pistol within the limits of the town, unless in the defence of life or property, under the penalty of three dollars for every such offence.

Sec. 16. Be it further ordained, That every person owning any house or houses in the town of Lexington, worth three hundred dollars, but not worth one thousand dollars, shall furnish the same with one good fire-bucket; every person owning house property worth one thousand dollars, but not worth fifteen hundred dollars, shall furnish the same with two good fire-buckets; every person owning house property worth fifteen hundred dollars, but not worth two thousand dollars, shall furnish the same with three good fire-buckets; every person owning house property worth two thousand dollars, but not worth three thousand dollars, shall furnish the same with four good fire-buckets; and every person owning house property worth three thousand dollars, or upwards, shall furnish the same with five good fire-buckets, on or before the first day of September next. And the said buckets shall be hung up in the most public or conspicuous part of the houses for which they are respectively provided. And the assessors for the town shall, after the tenth day of March annually, when taking in the taxable property, fix the number of buckets for each house agreeable to the preceding ratio, leaving notice of such apportionment, with the owner or tenant of the house so apportioned, and shall return a list correspondent thereto, to the Board of Trustees. And in the first week of July annually, the watchmen shall go round, and examine the buckets in every house, and make report to the Board. Any person offending against any one of these provisions, shall forfeit the sum of ten dollars, to be appropriated to the repairs of fire engines and buckets.

WM. MACRAAN and THO. T. BARR, have been appointed Assessors of the town for the present year.

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

February 23, 1813.

ALIEN enemies residing or being within forty miles of tide water, are required forthwith to apply to the Marshals of the states or territories in which they respectively are, for passports to retire to such places beyond that distance from tide water as may be designed by the marshals. This regulation, however, is not to be put in force without special notice against such alien enemies not engaged in commerce as were settled previously to the declaration of war in their present abode or are there pursuing some regular and lawful occupation unconnected with commerce, and who obtain, monthly, from the marshal of the district in which they reside, permission to remain where they are.

Printers authorised to publish the laws of the U. S. are requested to insert the preceding notice three times in their respective papers.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

FAYETTE COUNTY, March 10, 1813.
The Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the 13th Regiment of Kentucky Militia, detached for service by order of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, hereby orders both officers and men composing his Regiment, to hold themselves in a state of preparation as to clothing, &c. to march on the shortest notice. He has every reason to believe the troops will rendezvous in ten or fifteen days.

W. DUDLEY, Lt. Col.
Commandant 13th Regt. detached K. M.

"GOD ARMETH THE PATRIOT."
IN obedience to the wishes of some of my friends and my own feelings, I am desirous of raising a volunteer company of mounted men, to assist in avenging the wanton massacre of our worthy fellow citizens, who were tomahawk'd and burnt at the River Raisin by a savage and brutal enemy, after they had capitulated.

It is proposed to continue in service ninety days, and to be in readiness to march at a moment's warning, to any point that we may be ordered.—Further particulars will be made known as soon as an arrangement can be made with his excellency Governor Shelby.

Such of my fellow citizens as are disposed to join such a corps, are requested to call at my house, or to leave their names with Mr. Smith at the office of the Kentucky Gazette. Notice will be given hereafter of a meeting.

March 15, 1813.

JOHN WYATT.

VOLUNTEERS—ATTENTION!

AS soon as the roads will permit the army under the command of General Harrison, to commence active operations, mounted Cavalry and Infantry will be called for—it is important that such troops should be exercised and disciplined.—All persons wishing to join corps of the above description, to act as Cavalry or mounted Infantry, as the occasion may require, are therefore requested to meet at Satterwhite's Hotel on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock, to make arrangements for forming a company.—Term of service six months.

March 16, 1813.

THOS. H. PINDELL.

Dr. BUCHANAN,

Having returned to Lexington, presents his thanks to the friends and patrons of his PESTILOZIAN SEMINARY.

AND respectfully informs them, that its commencement will take place in May—His arrangements for the accommodation of his pupils, he has no doubt, will be found perfectly satisfactory. He feels a deep interest, and a sanguine confidence, in the complete success of his labours; and as no effort shall be wanting on his part, he trusts that the punctual and enlightened co-operation of his patrons will always enable him to command every possible advantage for the improvement of his pupils.

More precise information will be given hereafter.

11-It

A Cotton Spinner wanted.

TO whom generous wages will be given by the subscriber.—Testimonials relative to competency and character, will be required.

THOMAS WALLACE.
Flomingsburg, March 4th, 1813.

CAPT. JOHN BEACH,

SIR—TAKE NOTICE, that on Saturday the 10th day of April next, we shall attend at the house of Griffin Yeatman, in the town of Cincinnati, state of Ohio, in order to take the depositions of Henry Bechtel and others, to be read in evidence in the following suits—viz. One wherein James Morrison & John W. Hunt are Plaintiffs, and John Beach is defendant; and another wherein James Morrison is Plaintiff, and John Beach is defendant; depending in the Seventh Circuit Court of the U. States; in and for the Kentucky District.

JAMES MORRISON,
JOHN W. HUNT.

Lexington, 12th March, 1813. 11-4t

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are cautioned against receiving a note for twenty three or four dollars, from Danl Perry, drawn by me, as said note was fraudulently obtained. The note is dated at Cincinnati, about the last of January or 1st of February, 1813.

THO'S SOUTHERLAND.
Clarke county, March 12th, 1813. 11-3t

SNAP

WILL stand the ensuing season in Fayette county, on Jack's creek road, two miles from Jack's creek ferry, and three from Gilliad Meeting House, to cover mares at the reduced price of two dollars in advance, (paid when the mare is covered,) or three dollars by the 25th of December in cash, or four dollars in trade—such as Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Whiskey, Salt or country Linnen, at the Lexington market price, to be paid on or before the 25th of December next, delivered at the stand; Six dollars to ensure a mare with foal; one dollar & fifty cents the single leap, paid when the mare is covered.—Any person who put mares to SNAP last season, the same mares (if the property of the same persons) are entitled to a leap gratis—also, any person putting five mares shall have the fifth one gratis. The season to commence the 15th of March, and expire the 10th of July.

PHILIP BRINK.

PEDIGREE.

SNAP is a beautiful black, sixteen hands one inch high; was got by the imported horse Shark, his dam by old Snap Dragon, his grand dam by Black and all Black, his great grand dam by the old noted horse Juba. P. B.
March 16th, 1813. 11-4t

Flint Glass Manufactory.

THOMAS & ENCEL, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have established a FLINT GLASS MANUFACTORY on the South side of the Monongahela, opposite Wood street, Pittsburgh.—Orders for any articles in their line, will be thankfully received and promptly executed. Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1813.

A SCHOOL.

MRS. RUCKER has opened a School for the tuition of Young Misses, in a room over the store of Joshua Rucker, Jun. on Market street, in which she will teach Reading & Writing. Those who may think proper to place their children under her care may depend upon proper attention being paid to them.—Terms of Tuition, \$3 per quarter. Lexington, March 10th, 1813. 3t

Daniel Bradford

HAS for sale, at his Auction and Commission Store, at the Stone House, on "Cheapside," next below the Market, Imperial and Young Tyson Teas, fresh and of the best quality, Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf, Lump and brown Sugars, Madeira, Port and Tenerife Wines, Ginger, Allspice, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Coppers, Pepper, Madder, Rice, Brimstone, Raisins, Almonds, Glass and China Ware, Scissors, Whips, Mississippi and Tennessee Cotton, Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, Segars, Stoves, Andirons, Flat Irons, Country Cloth, and a variety of other articles.

A quantity of CASTINGS—Also four Bales prime MISSISSIPPI COTTON. A constant supply of country made Wool-Hats, of superior quality. Sales at Auction every Saturday and Court days, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

PUBLIC SALE.

At Nine Months Credit.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder at the late dwelling house of John Springle, dec. on Thursday the 1st day of April next, all the personal estate of said dec. consisting of Horses & Cows, two Carts, one dray and a riding chair with gear and harness, household and Kitchen furniture, two eight day clocks, brick yard, mason's tools, &c. Number of other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. where due attention will be given by the administrators.

All persons indebted to the said estate, either by bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment—& all those having demands against the said estate, are requested to bring them forward, properly authenticated, in order that provision may be made to settle the same.

J. KEISER,
E. HOWE, Admr's.
WM. BOBB.

February 15, 1813. 11-3t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the

Blue Dying Business;

He resides on Main Cross-street, second door above Mr. Robert Holmes, and next below Mr. James Conover's Saddler Shop—where he also keeps sundry articles in the Grocery line.—Spirts sold by as small quantity as a quart, &c. &c.

JACOB BINGMAN.

March 16, 1813. 11-3t

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from the barracks in Lexington, Ky. on the 7th inst. PETER THOMSON, a soldier in Capt. Saml. Price's detachment of Light Artillery. The said Thomson is twenty-three years of age, of light complexion, hazel eyes, dark hair, six feet high, and by profession a farmer. He was born in the state of Delaware, but has since lived, and was a family in Scott county, Ky.

The above reward and all reasonable expenses will be paid on the delivery of said deserter, to me in Lexington, or to any officer in the United States army.

S. PRICE, Capt.
U. S. Light Artillery.
Lexington, Ky. March 16th, 1813. 11-3t

POETRY.

FOR THE PALLADIUM.

LINES.

Written by a lady on the late battle at the river Raisin.

Light lie the turf upon their breasts,
And o'er them proudest laurels wave;
Curst be the heart, the eye unblest,
That mourn not o'er the fallen brave.

Here shall the pensive Hunter stray;
Here the red Warrior of the wood
Shall slowly wind his devious way,
And pause—to view the scene of blood.

In after-time shall forest wave
O'er yonder blood-ensanguined field;
And o'er the prostrate Hero's grave,
The reaper shall his sickle wield.

Here, too, shall towns, shall cities rise;
The cultur'd scene shall smile around,
And blest in peace shall learn to prize,
The olive branch with plenty crown'd.

And then when joy and plenty reigns,
The sire shall to his children tell,
That once these verdant, fertile plains,
Re-echo'd with the Indian yell.

Here shall they say our fathers fought—
Columbia's sons, Columbia's pride;
These fertile fields were dearly bought,
They bravely fell, they bravely died.

But can Columbia's daughters fair,
Delight on scenes of death to dwell?
With fell revenge their bosoms tare,
And raise the war-cry's madd'ning yell?

Oh no! let Peace with angel meins,
Return and spread her blessings round;
And o'er our happy land be seen,
The olive branch with plenty crown'd
Frankfort, March 6th, 1813.

POMPOUS LANGUAGE.

A person who kept a Ferry on the river Potomac, was fond of pompous language; and in common discourse used it to such a degree, that few people understood the meaning. A gentleman enquiring after his Father's health, he answered as follows:—

"Sir, the intense frigidity of the circumambient atmosphere had so congealed the pellucid aqueous fluid of the enormous river Potomac, that with the most eminent and superlative reluctance, I was constrained to pre-emptuate my premeditated egress into the palatine Province of Maryland, for the medical, chemical, and Galenic coudjutaney and co-operation of a distinguished sensitive son of Esculapius, until the peccant deleterious matter of the artionis had pervaded the cranium, into which it had ascended and penetrated, from the inferior pedestral major digit of my paternal relative in consanguinity; whereby his morbidity was magnified so exorbitantly, as to exhibit an absolute extinguishment of vivification.—*Salem paper.*

THE ORIGINAL BLUE BEARD.

As this extraordinary personage has long been the theme, not only of children's early study and terror, and as no afterpiece had ever a greater run than that splendid and popular musical entertainment which bears the title of Blue Beard, our readers will, no doubt, be gratified in perusing the character of that being, who really existed, and who was distinguished, in horror and derision, by that appellation.

He was the famous Gilles, Marquis de Laval, a Marshal of France, and a General of uncommon intrepidity, and greatly distinguished himself in the reigns of Charles the VI. and VII. by his courage; particularly against the English, when they invaded France. He rendered those services to his country which were sufficient to immortalize his name, had he not for ever tarnished his glory by the most horrible and cruel murders, blasphemies, and licentiousness of every kind. His revenues were princely, but his prodigality was sufficient to render an Emperor bankrupt. Wherever he went he had in his suite a seraglio, a company of players, a band of musicians, a society of sorcerers, an almost incredible number of cooks, packs of dogs of various kinds, and about two hundred led horses. Mezeray, an author of the highest repute, says, that he encouraged and maintained men, who called themselves sorcerers, to discover hidden treasures, and corrupted young persons of both sexes to attach themselves to him, & afterwards killed them for the sake of their blood, which was requisite to for his charms and incantations. These horrid excesses may be believed, when we reflect on the age of ignorance and barbarity in which they were, certainly, but too often practised. He was, at length, for a state crime against the Duke of Brittany, sentenced to be burnt alive in a field at Nantes, 1440; but the Duke of Brittany, who was present at his execution, so far mitigated the sentence, that he was first strangled, then burnt, and his ashes buried. Though he was descended from one of the most illustrious families in France, he declared, previous to his death, that all his horrible excesses were owing to his wretched education.

[Fashionable Magazine.

From the Baltimore Weekly Register.

BRITISH RELIGION.

The religion of the British government, as well as its devotion to liberty, has been a fruitful theme of eulogy. An orator in congress is said to have sat down and cried, because we were at war with this bulwark of the faith—and he spoke of the great things it had done for religion in India—Until the declaration of war for our seamen impressed we never understood that Great Britain had more religion than other nations; but would be glad to believe it even now, trusting it would lead her to justice and peace.

That country has been the scene of the most bitter persecutions for religious opinion—and now, this very day, in January 1813, the government is less tolerant than any other in the civilized world, of that of the Brazils, and the Spanish colonies or Regency, excepted. This assertion is not rashly hazarded. It can be sustained by indisputable facts; and should sink deep in the minds of the pious. I repeat it—there is no

Mr. Randolph

government in Europe, that of Turkey & Spain, excepted, so intolerant as the government of Great Britain, in religious affairs. Volumes of facts, like those mentioned in the note below, might be collected to show the outrageous spirit that influences her national church, without even alluding to the Catholics of Ireland!

There is nothing more notorious than that religious persecution was the great cause of the settlement of that portion of America which now forms the United States, and particularly so of the country north of the Potomac. For conscience sake, our ancestors left their homes and crossed the trackless ocean, to sit themselves down in the wilderness; among wild men and wild beasts, more tolerant than the national priests of the old world. The history of the various sects that inhabit this free country, is continually interlarded with prisons, dungeons, chains, whipping and death—because they worshiped the Living God according to the dictates of their own hearts; nothing else. The illustrious Penn, the Solon of the new world; and who, in fabulous times, would have been regarded as a divinity for the excellency of his institutions; whose rule of conduct was "peace upon earth and good will to mankind," did not himself escape the lash of persecution. With a patient and persevering spirit, and internally supported in the mighty work before him, he emigrated to America, and opened the door of friendship and hospitality to all peaceable men, of all sects and persuasions. The most of the colonies were settled from the same motives that influenced that great man. How then is England the "bulwark of our religion?" Her oppressions planted religion in America.

In page 130, Vol. 1. of the WEEKLY REGISTER, is an exposition of the state of the British national church—to which I refer the reader for many interesting particulars, as well as for some remarks on established religions, in general; which, of what nature or kind soever they be, I consider the chosen curse of mankind.

To the British, as individuals, much credit is due for their civil and religious institutions. Nor would I have it supposed that while their national church is reprehended, a censure is intended to be cast on the people that adhere to it. The great body of them conscientiously bound so to do; and while we exercise the liberty of thinking for ourselves, heaven forbid that we should refuse it to others. It is with the government that we are at war; & whose inconsistencies we have often attempted to expose. As for instance—we have said, that while all the national priests of Great Britain were praying lustily for the downfall of anti-christ (as they call the Pope & the Roman Catholic religion) King George's body guards were stationed at Rome for the protection of the "Holy Father;" his armies are fighting in Spain, as they say, for the Catholic religion, nay, for the very imposition itself—but it is almost criminal to profess that faith in Ireland.

It is in India, that British (governmental) religion, as well as liberty, is best exhibited. Let us hear the Rev. Dr. CLAUDIUS BUCHANAN, author of an admirable work called "Christian researches in Asia," and other celebrated tracts. We were often indistinctly informed of the things he speaks of—and his testimony is true. "Many millions of the British king's subjects in Asia, worship an idol called Juggernaut. It is no excuse that the Indians are devoted to the obscene and cruel ceremonies of this modern Moloch; for the worship is sanctioned by the government of India, by law, and immense revenue derived from it—Thus are murder and idolatry legalized. The British are less scrupulous than the Jews. Judas Iscariot would have returned the thirty pieces of silver, but they said, it was 'the price of blood,' and refused them."

The following are extracts from Dr. Buchanan's journal of a tour to the temple of this idol. "We know that we are approaching Juggernaut (and yet are more than 50 miles from it) 'by the human bones that we have seen for some days strewn in the way.' 'This idol has been justly called the Moloch of the present age, and he is justly so named, for the sacrifices offered up to him by self-devotion are not less criminal, perhaps, not less numerous, than those recorded of the Moloch of Canaan. The walls of the temple are covered with indecent emblems in massive and durable sculpture.'"

"The grand Hindoo festival of the Rutt Jat, takes place on the 18th inst. when the idol is to be brought forth to the people. I resided during my stay in the house of James Hunter, Esq. the company's collector of tax on pilgrims."—"I have returned home from witnessing a scene that I shall never forget. At 12 o'clock this day, it being the great day of the feast, the idol was brought out of his temple amidst the acclamations of hundreds of thousands. The throne of the idol was placed on a car sixty feet high, whose massy wheels indented the ground as they turned slowly under the ponderous machine. After a few minutes the car stopped, and the worship began; a high priest pronounced ob-scene verses in the ears of the people, who responded in the same strain; a pilgrim, now announced that he was ready to offer himself a sacrifice to the idol; he had laid himself down before the car, and was crushed to death by the wheels of the tower—and great numbers are annually sacrificed in the same way!"

The author minutely describes other horrid sacrifices and infamous scenes, and says—"The characteristics of Moloch's worship are obscenity and blood."

Dr. Buchanan gives an exact statement of the annual expenses of the idol Juggernaut, presented to the British government. "It amounts to 89,616 rupees, or 8,702 sterling.—"In the third item (amounting to 1,250) the wages of his servants, are included the wages of the courtiers who are kept for the service of the temple."—"The temple of Juggernaut is under the immediate control of the British government, who levy a tax on pilgrims as a source of revenue." The official title of the act for the government of the temple is, "A regulation for levying a tax from pilgrims resorting to the temple of Juggernaut, and for the superintendence and management of the temple." [Here the "superintendence" and "management" of the worship of this idol, are expressly provided for]—and the "agreeable society" (the aforesaid Mr. Hunter and the military officers stationed there to superintend and manage the matter) that Dr. Buchanan was in, were so "accustomed" to the horrid scenes that he witnessed, that they were little moved by them. He further says—"I feel it my duty to state, that these idolaters are our own subjects; and that every one who can 'do it, pays a tribute to the British government for leave to worship this idol! This is called 'the revenue of the temple; and a civil officer, supported by military force, is appointed to collect the tax from pilgrims resorting to the temple of Juggernaut! Other temples in

Hindustan have been long considered as a legitimate source of revenue!" There is no parallel for this high abomination in the history of the Christian world.

There appear to be several other similar temples in Hindustan, alike superintended and managed by the British government, to raise a revenue. One is within eight miles of Calcutta!

For many highly important particulars we refer the reader to the work itself—which is well worthy an attentive perusal.

The piety of certain people in the Eastern states fitted out a religious mission to India.—Two excellent men, Messrs. Judson & Newell, with their wives, sailed from Salem on this laudible business in February last, fitted for the arduous duties before them. They arrived safe at India—but the government immediately ordered them back, and they have returned home. The Revenue of Juggernaut must not be unhinged!

NOTE.—Extract from the "Evangelical Magazine, for Dec. 1811," published in London.

"Prosecution according to law.—An account of the proceedings of the general quarter sessions of the peace for the county of Berks, held at Reading, Jan. 16, 1811, on the appeal of William Kent, against a conviction of W. B. Price, Esq. in the penalty of £20 for teaching and praying in a meeting or convention held in an uninhabited house, in other manner than according to the liturgy of the Church of England, where five persons or more were present. [We extract this act from a report, taken in short hand, by Mr. Gurney, and printed at Reading by M. Cowland and Co.]

"In Sept. 1810, a few persons of the late Mr. Wesley's Society, (commonly called methodists) living in the parish of Chisbury, Berks, procured a house to be licensed, agreeably to the act of toleration, which was duly certified in the registry of the bishop of Salisbury.

"In this house Mr. Wesley's preachers attended, and preached once every Sunday; and, in the morning and evening, some of the congregation held a prayer meeting.

"On Sunday, October 21st, William Kent, William Franklin, and others, assembled in the evening for prayer and singing hymns. At this meeting Margaret Partridge, a servant of the reverend Mr. Beaver, Lawrence Belcher, and John Burt, a constable, and others of the party attended; but did not join in prayer by kneeling with the rest.

"In the ensuing week, the reverend Mr. Beaver, laid an information before W. Price, Esq. under the Conventicle Act (of 21 Charles II.) against William Kent and William Franklin; who were both convicted of teaching and praying, and fined in a penalty of 20l. each. Mr. Kent having refused to pay the money, a distress warrant was issued on the 18th of December, by virtue of which John Buck distrained a house of Kent's, which was sold by auction, Dec. 24th. Kent bought his house for 25l. which money he paid to the constable; who, after deducting expenses, returned to Kent the overplus.

The Ohio Volunteers have been discharged.

Previous to their leaving camp, the field officers presented the following address to the Commander in Chief:

Head-Quarters, Camp Miami Rapids, Feb. 20th, 1813.

SIR—

The service of the troops under our respective commands, in many cases having expired, and in all being about to close it becomes necessary, that we should shortly retire from the field.

Permit us, Sir, (the General and Field Officers of the Brigades from the State of Ohio) to address you at a moment in which the eyes of the whole people of the United States are directed towards your movements; and at a time when the inhabitants of the State of Ohio, have every thing to hope from your success; and every thing to dread from unfortunate events: should such attend your operations.

The misfortunes attending the capitulation at Detroit, were not confined to the disgrace of that surrender; the loss of service of so considerable a force; the property given up, or territory abandoned: Its effects wounded us still deeper: It rendered the soldiery suspicious of the skill and integrity of their commanders: It excited jealousy and distrust, which the enemies of our government were spreading through the country with views most wanton and disgraceful.—At such a moment, Sir, and under those unpleasant circumstances, you were appointed to the command of the North-Western-Army, to regain the territory so shamefully yielded up; to wipe off the stain from our arms, and to teach our enemy, that he who could descend so far below civilized warfare, as to associate with savages, and mark his track with the blood of innocent victims; sheathing his scalping knives in the breasts of defenceless women and children, could not find a resting place within the reach of our arms.

Great was the undertaking and numerous the obstacles, which opposed your progress; a wilderness nearly one hundred & fifty miles was to be traversed, which with its swamps and morasses presented difficulties, far greater than the Alps. Great as were those obstacles, relying on the willingness of your troops to endure any hardships to reach the enemy, you rightly judged, that they might be surmounted. A few weeks past, every circumstance united to promise you an immediate accomplishment of your designs. Large supplies of provisions, and numerous munitions of war were so far advanced as to be within your control; your troops with an unbounded reliance in your judgment and skill, were eager to be led up to the enemy, and waited but your order to march: your exertions had been great, and every thing promised the suffering soldier a speedy reward for his toils: at this important moment, the unfortunate movement of general Winchester to the river Raisin, with its unhappy consequences, (a movement we believe, without your orders or concurrence) broke the successful chain of operations and presented new and unlooked for difficulties before you.

On retiring from service, Sir, we are happy in assuring you of our fullest confidence [and that of our respective commands] in the measures you have taken; they have been cautious, skilful and guarded; such as would at this time, have carried our arms to the walls of Malden had not the unhappy occurrences at the river Raisin, checked your progress, and for a short time, thwarted your plans of operation.

That you may soon teach the enemy the distinction between the honorable and savage warfare, by planting our standard in the heart of their country, and regain the honor and territory we have lost; and as a just tribute of valour, toils and suffering, receive the grateful thanks of a generous and free people, is among the first the warmest wishes of our hearts. (Here follows the names of the officers.)

ANSWER.
Head-Quarters, Camp Meigs, Miami Rapids, February 20th, 1813.

GENTLEMEN,

Your address of this date has been received. The approbation which you are pleased to bestow upon my conduct at the moment which severs the official tie that has connected us, affords me a satisfaction which I want words to describe.

You assure me too, Gentlemen, that I possess the "fullest confidence of your respective commands"—This is a source of heartfelt pleasure to me, because you can witness that the partiality which they profess for me has not been procured by indulgencies incompatible with the public interest. They have indeed performed their duty with so much zeal and willingness, as to have rendered it more rarely necessary, perhaps, than in any other army that was ever formed, to recur to those painful exercises of authority with which the laws invest us to compel obedience. I should be guilty of the greatest injustice, however, not to acknowledge that your example and that of the other officers has animated them under every difficulty and hardship. At the head of their men the officers have been seen plunging to their middles in ice and mud, and dragging for miles the public property, after every other means had failed in extricating it from the horrible swamps with which we are surrounded. The indispensable duties which press upon me at this time, prevent me from saying on this subject all that my heart dictates.

I can only add that in the whole course of your service, Gentlemen, I know, nothing that you could have done to promote the cause in which we are now engaged, that you have not done.

Will you be pleased to communicate to your respective commands, my entire approbation of their conduct, and my ardent wishes that they may enjoy at home that peace and happiness to which their late arduous service give them so just a claim.

With great respect,
I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient humble servt.
WM. H. HARRISON.

To generals Tupper and Perkins,
and the Field Officers of their
respective Brigades.

KINGSTON, Dec. 19.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

We lament to state that the Southampton frigate, of 32 guns, sir James Lucas Yeo, knight, commander, was unfortunately cast away near 1 o'clock, A. M. of the 27th Nov. on a reef of rocks, not noticed in any chart, about 9 miles from Conception island, one of the Bahamas, when Lt. Gordon, 2d of the Southampton, was sent off in the launch for Exuma, to communicate the same, from whence notice was sent to New Providence of the disaster, and the Rhodian brig was instantly dispatched to their assistance. In the mean time the officers and crew proceeded to Conception island, and the Rolla and Caledonia privateers, having received information of the accident, called there on the 7th inst. took the people on board, and sailed with them for this port on the 9th.

On the 16th ult. the Southampton recaptured the American schr. Helena and Ann, from Alexandria to St. Bartholomews, with flour and a licence, and had been detained by the Nonsuch, of Baltimore; ordered her for Nassau, N. P.

On the 22d ult. in the latitude of Charleston, the Southampton fell in with and captured, after a chase of 9 hours, the U. S. brig Vixen, capt. James Read, of 14 18's, and 120 men, out 30 days, made no capture, which vessel was lost at the same time as the Southampton on the island of Conception.

The Rhodian brig, from Nassau, last from the island of Conception, with Sir James Lucas Yeo, Knt. his officers and crew, and the officers and crew of the United States' brig Vixen, arrived at Port Royal on Monday.

After the loss of the Southampton and Vixen, the officers and men of both vessels, from their indefatigable exertions, saved a quantity of sails, rigging, &c. and the Americans behaved so completely to the satisfaction of Sir James Lucas Yeo, that he summoned them together, and expressed his approbation, stating that he would represent their conduct to the Naval Commander on this station in its proper light, and obtain for them every preference in his power to bestow. We learn that they will shortly return home in a cartel for the U. S.

The American privateer schr. Joseph and Mary, Wescott, of 5 guns and 80 men, captured on Tuesday, off the Navassa, by the boats of the Narcissus in a calm, was brought into Port Royal on Thursday. Two Americans were wounded, and one man killed and one wounded in the bows. She sailed from Baltimore

Sept. 19, and had captured the American ship Piscataqua, taken by the Orpheus frigate—she also took a schooner from Turk's Island, and ordered her for Baltimore, and the latter for the Delaware.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the privateer SAUCY-JACK, of Charleston, to his father in this city, dated At SEA, Jan. 19, 1813.

"On the 11th Jan. off Aux Cayes, fell in with the English brig Antaim, coppered, mounting 10 twelve pound carronades, from Belfast, with a cargo of dry goods and provisions, bound to Jamaica; struck after an action of two hours and thirty-five minutes. Ordered her for the first port in the United States.

"January 18th fell in with the fine coppered ship Mentor, from London with a full cargo of dry goods, bound for Jamaica. She struck without firing a gun; is 300 tons. The mentor sailed in company with 150 sail of merchantmen; she being a fast sailor, left the fleet behind. We are in the very place to fall in with them, and there is no doubt but in 3 or four days we shall have the pleasure of hoisting the Yankee stripes to their view."

SALEM PRIVATEERING.

The Essex Register gives an account of the proceeds of the actual sales of vessels and cargoes, made in that port since the declaration of war.—The list is footed with the subjoined recapitulation.

Eighteen privateers belonging to Salem have sailed during the war, carrying 115 guns. They have captured EIGHTY-SEVEN prizes—EIGHTY-ONE of which have arrived, carrying 517 guns. Of the remainder, several were destroyed or ransomed, and the others recaptured or given up to prisoners. Six of the privateers have been captured, carrying only 11 guns. One has been cast away, carrying one gun.

Some goods taken from prizes have been brought in by the privateers, which are not included in the above estimate.—Several privateers which have sent prizes into other ports, are partly owned in Salem, so that the whole amount of captured property owned in Salem may be safely estimated at considerably over HALF A MILLION of dollars—and the loss to the British by the above captures, more than twice that amount.

By an official report from the Department of State, it appears that the whole number of seamen born in foreign countries, and legally naturalized in the U. S. is only 1520; of these, two thirds are probably English, Scotch and Irish.

By British documents, it appears, that 59,000 foreign seamen are in the British merchant service; two thirds of which are probably Americans—and that there are about 110,000 seamen (slaves) in the British navy; of which 6257 are known to be impressed Americans, and most probably double that number are detained and compelled to fight the battles of "the bulwark of religion."

What a degenerate, base, shameless wretch must that man be, who takes part with the enemy against his native country, on the subject of impressment!

Providence Patriot.

At their last quarterly meeting, the trustees and faculty of Baltimore College unanimously conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Mr. James Priestley, formerly a faithful instructor of youth in this city, and at present principal of Nashville College, Ten. in compliment to his eminent talents, industry, science and virtues.

Cash for Hops.

A LIBERAL price will be given for fresh and clean picked Hops next fall, by John Coleman, at his Porter and Ale Brewery in Lexington.—Farmers will find it highly to their advantage to cultivate the above article, the quantity wanted annually will be considerable. Lexington, March 8, 1813. 10-2m.

MACHINE CARDS.

THE celebrated Card Manufactory of White-more & Co. is removed from Boston to New-York, where it is now in complete operation, being much enlarged and improved by the New-York Manufactory company, with whom I have established a correspondence, and have assurances that my orders will be particularly attended to, and executed with dispatch.—Persons wanting Machine or other Cards, will find it their interest in having their orders forwarded by me.

LEWIS SANDERS.
An invoice of well assorted goods to be disposed of, a part of the pay would be taken in good Hempen Yarns. L. S.
Lex. March 9th, 1813. 10-1f.

FOR SALE.

THE house occupied by the subscriber—the lot is 28 feet front—running back to short street, on which it is the same, the house is 25 feet 6 inches front, fifty feet back—the alley 5 feet wide in common, with the adjoining house, now occupied by the Branch Bank, which is also for sale—possession of either to be had 24th day of May next.—This property is now offered very low, the payments divided into 5 equal sums, in hand, in 1 2 3 & 4 years bearing interest.

LEXINGTON, 9th March, 1813. 10-1f.

For Sale.

TAKEN UP by James Kelley, living near the Walnut hill meeting house, one light strawberry roan Mare, with a black mane and tail, near hind foot and leg white nearly to the hams, about 13 hands, high, supposed to be 4 years old; appraised to \$150.00.

Wm. DAVENPORT, Jr.
March 3, 1816. 11-3c.

For Sale.

A FEW valuable LAW BOOKS, which may be had on very cheap terms. Enquire of the printer. 44-2
Burlington, Nov. 12, 1812.